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the families represented during those periods in public life. We can now proceed to write the local history of Attica, since the men prominent in each deme are now readily determinable. The occupations pre-vaillingly practised in the various districts may be ascertained. Already we have learned something as to the social standing of different religious and other organizations. The distribution of the population over Attica and in the demes and tribes may be observed from the *Conspectus Demotarum* (II, 493 ff.), but here an uncertain quality exists, in that registration does not imply residence. Of course, the names listed under each deme are gathered from documents preserved by chance and scattered over a period of about seven centuries. Accordingly, we get from them only proportional, not absolute numbers. Similar ratios are established in the fourth century B. C. by the fact that the representation of the demes in each of the ten prytanies of the senate was determined by population.

The work is not final. While it was being printed, as many as 1,224 additions had to be made. Since its appearance, moreover, several new Attic inscriptions have been published, and every day, we hope, others will be found. But no one can deny that the great mass of the Athenian names is now before us in these volumes by Dr. Kirchner, and students of Greek history are under heavy obligations to him for the long years of patient effort devoted to their collection, arrangement, and publication.

W. S. FERGUSON.

The Campaign of Plataea, September, 479 B. C. By HENRY BURT WRIGHT, Ph.D. (New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse, and Taylor Company. 1904. Pp. 148.)

To the general subject discussed in this thesis Dr. Wright has made one contribution. He concludes that Pausanias had formed the plan of drawing Mardonius into a locality unsuited for cavalry, and that with this in view he exposed his army to attack, first in entering the depression, in which the battle of Plataea was actually fought, before mounting the Asopus Ridge, and secondly in abandoning this strong position and in retreating, apparently in confusion, across the narrow valley with the "Island" to the south as his presumed objective. Thereby the generalship of Pausanias is vindicated, and the reason becomes clear for the great reputation he enjoyed in popular estimation before the Byzantium fiasco, and subsequently in the judgment of military experts like Thucydides. Herodotus indicates the movements correctly, but goes astray in interpreting them. What he gives is not even the private soldier's account of manœuvres which he did not comprehend. It is that account, perverted by the Athenian prejudice against Sparta during the early years of the Peloponnesian War. This, of course, has been already demonstrated by Eduard Meyer. Dr. Wright goes further, however, and in making his second main point contends that the contempt of Herodotus for Spartan courage is explicable only

on the theory that he was writing after the surrender at Sphacteria in 425 B. C. Others have concluded that nothing in the work of Herodotus shows knowledge of occurrences later than 428 B. C.

The reviewer must confess that he has not been convinced by Dr. Wright's argumentation in either instance. He can simply remark that it is a doubtful rehabilitation of Pausanias which makes him undertake so perilous a movement as the retreat by night from an impregnable position (p. 65) across a depression so gentle as to tempt the foe to use his cavalry—especially in view of the heterogeneity of the Greek army. Nothing short of decisive tactical superiority could justify such a risk, and if this was known to rest with the Greeks, the earlier hesitancy of the Spartan military authorities remains unexplained. Besides, it seems to result from Grundy's description (*The Great Persian War*, 499 ff.) that the depression was really suited for cavalry action.

The thesis, however, is not exhausted when these two conclusions are rejected. As a whole, it reveals sound judgment and careful work. At times, perhaps, the author does violence to historic facts in preparing the way for his theory, for example in his general characterization of the period from 479 to 449 B. C. (p. 38). Misprints, such as "golden statute of him at Delphi" (p. 84), are fortunately rare.

W. S. FERGUSON.

The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome. By SAMUEL BALL PLATNER. [College Latin Series.] (Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1904. Pp. xiv, 514.)

In the preface to this work the author states the purpose of the book "to serve as an introduction to the study of the topography of ancient Rome for students of Roman antiquities and history, and incidentally as a book of reference for those who have any special interest in the monuments which still remain". He adds a modest statement that the book "makes no claim to exhaustiveness or originality; it is only a compilation", drawn largely from Richter, "whose *Topographie der Stadt Rom* has been practically the basis of the present work". The writing of an introduction is always an ungrateful task; your prospective audience is composed of individuals whose mental status is largely a matter of theory, and it is easy for a critic to complain that the author has presupposed too little or too much knowledge on the part of his readers. Scarcely any two men would set the tone at the same place in the intellectual scale. Possibly very humble beginners may crave an additional amount of elementary explanation, but in compensation the more advanced student will find certain matters more conveniently presented than in Richter, notably in regard to bridges, aqueducts, walls, and gates. The chapter on "Building Materials and Methods" is also an improvement on Richter, but here the student will still have to go to the incomparable Middleton. It seems very unfor-